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PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—42 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1841.

New Series No. 7.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
The same being in immediately succeeding papers.
Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precise of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.
The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above above Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes' Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on Application at this Office.

MARITIME CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions. Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement. Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. Duff, 16th Regt. N. I. Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the Editor of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 1st No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE, published on the 25th of December, and No. 2 will appear in March. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CYCLOPEDIA MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office:
Responsibility Bonds, each . . . Rs. 1
Ship's Articles " 1
Policies of Insurance " 1
Bills of Exchange, per set 8
Interest Bonds " 8
was happily delivered of a Princess.

ADVERTISEMENT.

GENTLEMEN indebted to the *Bombay Gazette* for Subscriptions or Advertisements up to the 31st of May 1840, but who have not yet paid their debts, are hereby requested to pay the same forthwith to ATMARAM KESROWJEE, to whom the whole outstanding debts due and owing to the *Bombay Gazette*, up to the above date are sold and assigned over, and who is only competent to receive and grant discharges for them.

It is therefore requested that gentlemen, both here and in the interior, will pay their accounts without further delay.

All communications connected with the above to be addressed to the said ATMARAM KESROWJEE, at his Office, No. 1 Nesbit Lane, Fort.—Bombay, 10th January 1841.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that persons desirous of entering into a Contract for conveying Stores, supplying followers and performing the Hamillage duties of this Department for three years from the 1st of May next, may on applications at this Office from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, obtain a Statement of the same with rates affixed, and such other information as they may require.

Verbal Offers for the Contract will be received at 12 o'clock on Monday the 1st of March next when persons will be required to bid a per Centage below the rates specified in the List above adverted to, at which they will undertake to perform the whole of the duties embraced therein in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

The Contractor will be bound to furnish promptly all such carriage and followers as may from time to time be required, or on failing to do so; it and there, or such other description of Carriage and followers as may be required in that behalf will be procured at his risk and loss, and in all such cases a fine of 30 per Cent upon the Amount of expenses incurred, will be levied as liquidated damages for each and every such breach of Contract as often as the same may occur.

No persons will be allowed to tender for the Contract unless he previously deposits in this Office Rs. (1000) one thousand which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary deed of Contract should his offer be accepted, in which case he will be required to produce unexceptionable personal security in Rs. 20,000 for the due performance of the engagement.

The Annual outlay on account of the foregoing Contract is estimated at about Rs. (20,000) Twenty thousand, all further particulars relative to which will be communicated at the time of bidding, and no reason will be assigned for rejecting any offer.

J. C. HARTLEY, Lt.

Depty. Assis. Comy. Genl in charge

BOMBAY: }
Depty. Comy. Genl's Office, }
13th January, 1841.

THIRD BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

A General Meeting of the Subscribers to the above Society will be held at the Office of the undersigned on Monday the 18th instant, at 12 P. M. for the purpose of electing 3 new Directors.

WM. NICOL AND CO.

Secretaries and Treas.

Bombay, 15th Jan. 1841.

BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Society will (D. T.) be held in Town Hall, on the evening of Tuesday the 19th instant, at ½ past 6 o'clock.

JOHN WILSON,

Secretary,

12th January 1841.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE ROOM.

THE COMMITTEE of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE beg to intimate that a General Meeting of the subscribers to the EXCHANGE will be held on Tuesday next the 19th instant, at the Room appropriated for the use of the Institution, for the purpose of making the requisite arrangements preparatory to its opening.

T. J. A. SCOTT,

Acting Secy. C. C.

14th January 1841.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN MILLER of the Ship "Dauntless" will not be responsible for any debts contracted ashore by his crew.

Bombay, 15th January 1841.

Messrs. Robert Frith and Co's Advertisements.

BY order of the Trustees of MOOLNA SMALL JEE ADAMJEE, will be sold by Public Auction, in a Godown near the Gunbow Well by Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co. A quantity of Window Glass in Cases, Cotton Yarn, Boxes of Soap, Writing Slates, Gun and Pistol Flints of Sizes, Glass Bells, Kegs of Nails of Sorts, &c. &c.

FOR SALE.—A Vizagapatnam made Tent, 14 ft. x 14 ft. with complete set of poles or the H. H. Guards authorities, from cause of a neat Phaeton with Horse and Harness.

A Korassan Bay Charger accustomed to troops.

A Curric in good order with set of Harness.

A Large Mess Tent in good order, pitched near the Cooperage.

SILVER TEA SERVICES.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, Submit the prices of the following TEA and COFFEE SERVICES. The Cottage Pattern is plain, standing on shell feet, the Tea and Coffee-pots with a flower ornament on the lids, The King's Pattern is richly chased. The shape of either is new and elegant.

COTTAGE PATTERN.

Strong Silver Tea-pot	£ 10 7 6
Ditto Sugar Basin and Cover	9 3
Ditto Milk Bowl and Cover	13 7
Ditto Coffee-pot	13 11

Complete.....£46 11

KING'S PATTERN.

Strong Silver Tea-pot	£ 15 0
Ditto Sugar Basin and Cover	18 0
Ditto Milk Bowl and Cover	13 0
Ditto Coffee-pot	13 0

Complete.....£47 14 0

A variety of upwards of fifty Tea and Coffee Sets are in the Ware Rooms, with every article requisite for the side-board or plate-chest. Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the Goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. Merchants, Bombay.
Messrs. PARRY, DARR & Co., Merchants, Madras.

Messrs. COLVIN, AINSIE & Co. Merchants, Calcutta, who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plat-d-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting-house of either of the Firms abovementioned.

NOTICE.

THE Drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place on Friday the 29th January 1841, at the Exchange Rooms, precisely at 11 A. M. where the attendance of Subscribers is respectfully solicited.

FRANKISSEN DEY AND CO'S.

THIRD LOTTERY, 1841.

ALL PRIZES.

On 30 Renewed Reserved Whole Tickets of the last Day's Drawing of the 1st Calcutta Government Lottery of 1841, divided into 752 Chances at Company's Rupees 25 per each. Chance or in advance 15 Rupees, balance 10 Rupees.

On half Tickets, 13 Rupees per chance.

CHEAP SCHEME.

1 Prize of	4 Whole Tickets.
1 do. of	2 do. do.
2 do. of one each	2 do. do.
4 do. of ½ each	2 do. do.
8 do. of ¼ each	2 do. do.
32 do. of 1/8 each	2 do. do.
64 do. of 1/16 each	4 do. do.
128 do. of 1/32 each	4 do. do.
512 do. of 1/64 each	8 do. do.

752 Prizes 30 Reserved Whole Tickets.

1st. Subscribers have the option of paying the full amount, Company's Rupees 25 at once or only 15 as an advance, but the balance to be remitted on obtaining their respective Prize Tickets will be deliverable after the conclusion of the Drawing.

2nd. Mofussil Subscribers are particularly requested to include Postage in their remittances as they shall have their Prize Tickets free of Postage but they have the option of paying the full amount at once.

3rd. Early applications is solicited for Tickets to the Projector at his Office No. 12 Waterloo Street opposite Messrs Dykes and Co. or near the Anklad Hotel.

FRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.
BAROO RAMLOCHUN ROY, Projectors
Trustee.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1841.

C. Sims esquire received charge from F. Bouchier esquire, on the 1st instant, of the departments of opium agent and superintendent of stationery.

Bombay Castle, 9th January 1841.

Assistant surgeon J. McKenzie is placed in medical charge of the subsidiary jail prisoners at Chindoor.

Surgeon Straker has been permitted to resign his appointment of civil surgeon at Ahmednagar, and Dr. Montgomery will remain in temporary charge of the duties until further orders.

Lieutenant J. H. Burke, assistant to the superintendent of roads, tanks, &c. has been permitted to resign his duties, and Mr. Ernest of Hanover will come to the Throne as Ernest of Hanover.

Bombay Castle, 11th January 1841.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that Mr. Inverarity was examined in the printed regulations on the 6th November last, and was found competent to enter on the transaction of public business.

Bombay Castle, 12th January 1841.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has much pleasure in notifying, that he has received a report from the committee appointed to examine junior civil servants in the Oriental languages, pronouncing the undermentioned gentlemen, who were examined on the 11th instant, to be qualified for the transaction of public business in the languages in which they had been respectively examined.

Mr. H. L. Anderson... } Hindoostanee
Mr. C. J. Erskine, . . . }

Assistant Surgeon Elliot. Marbat'a.

Bombay Castle, 13th January 1841.

The leave of absence to the Presidency, on sick certificate, granted to surgeon Johnstone, under date the 21st October last, is extended to the 1st instant.

Assistant surgeon Parr Hockin, is appointed civil surgeon at Sholapoor.

The Honorable the Governor Council is pleased to appoint assistant surgeon J. Bouchier, to be vaccinator in the Deccan, in succession to surgeon White promoted.

Surgeon C. Ducau, civil surgeon at Poona, is allowed leave of absence to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs, for a period of one month from the 14th instant.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1841.

Mr. G. A. E. Campbell, ass. s. ant judge and session judge at Poona, and assistant agent for sirdars in the Deccan, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the Presidency, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. A. A. C. Forbes to act as assistant judge and session judge at Ahmednagar.

Mr. C. M. Harrison to act as assistant judge and session judge at Poona, and assistant agent for sirdars in the Deccan.

Bombay Castle, 13th January 1841.

Mr. C. Sims is appointed to act as deputy commissioner of the court of requests, during the absence of Mr. Bouchier.

Mr. C. M. Harrison, acting assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednagar, assumed charge of his office on the 2nd instant.

Captain A. P. LeMoisier, commandant of the Poona police corps, is allowed leave of absence from the 15th to the 25th instant, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th January 1841.

The leave of absence granted under date the 19th ultimo, to Mr. J. M. Davies, political superintendent of Colaba, is extended to the 6th instant.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 13th January 1841.

Mr. C. J. Erskine, to be assistant to the principal collector and magistrate of Surat.

Mr. H. L. Anderson, to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of Poona.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, Chief Secy.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Bombay Castle, 7th January 1841.

No. 19 of 1841.—The following order is confirmed:—

An order by Major General Brooks dated the 28th November 1840, directing the Assistant Commissary General to entertain the Establishment for a 1st class Bazar for the Field Force, to accompany the Troops proceeding in advance, and appointing Captain Rebenack of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, a first class Commissariat Agent at Kotree, and Lieutenant Stock of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry to the same situation at Bagh.

No. 20 of 1841.—The following promotion is made:—

25th Regiment Native Infantry.
Ensign Robert Phayre to be Lieutenant, vice Lodge killed in action. Date of Rank 1st December 1840.

No. 21 of 1841.—The following orders are confirmed:—

An order by Major E. W. Jones dated the 15th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant R. Richards of the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to that Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant H. Richards on sick certificate.

An order by the same Officer dated the 10th ultimo, appointing Ensign C. F. Grant to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, from that date.

An order by Major General G. B. Brooks dated the 4th December 1840, appointing Surgeon Patch, Staff Surgeon, to perform the duties of

Surgeon Sheppes, without prejudice to his duties as Staff and Regimental Surgeon.

No. 22 of 1841.—The following alterations and promotions are made:—

2nd Regiment European Light Infantry.
Adjutant of Rank.

Captain W. Wade, having retired from the service from the 16th September 1838, prior to his promotion on the 8th October 1839, his commission of captain to be cancelled, and captain F. N. B. Tucker to take rank on the augmentation. Date of Rank 8th October 1839.

Lieutenant M. F. Gordon to take rank, vice Wade retired 16th September 1839.

Lieutenant C. R. W. Hervey to take rank, vice Tucker promoted 8th October 1839.

Lieutenant J. A. Evans to take rank, vice Russell deceased 12th November 1839.

Lieutenant C. S. Whitehill to take rank, vice Goldie deceased 12th November 1839.

Lieutenant H. Miles, to take rank on the augmentation 3rd October 1840.

Lieutenant (Brevet captain) J. B. M. Gillanders to be captain, and Ensign W. F. Sandwith to be Lieutenant, in succession to Wells deceased 5th October 1840.

No. 23 of 1841.—The following promotion is made:—

8th Regiment Native Infantry.
Ensign A. Austen to be Lieutenant, vice Chadwick deceased Date of Rank 12th December 1840.

No. 24 of 1841.—The following order by Brigadier Farquharson, commanding in Lower Seinde, dated 30th November last, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Preedy, Deputy Assistant commissary General, and Sub-conductor McDonald of the commissariat Department, having been summoned as evidences on the court martial to take place at Sukkur, will forthwith proceed there accordingly, Lieutenant Preedy's duties during his absence will be performed by Lieutenant Cristall, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to whom he will accordingly be pleased to make over charge of his Department.

Under the emergency of the occasion, and during Sub-conductor McDonald's absence, or until further orders, Store and Park Sergeant W. MacDougall, is transferred from the Ordnance, for duty as an Acting Sub-conductor in the commissariat Department at this Station.

No. 25 of 1841.—The following Order is confirmed.

An Order dated the 23rd ultimo, by Lieutenant colonel Deshon, appointing Lieutenant Welman to act as Adjutant, Lieutenant Croker as Quarter Master, color Sergeant Thomas Oakley as Sergeant Major, color Sergeant William Mills as Quarter Master Sergeant to the Left Wing of the 17th Foot under his command, during its separation from Head Quarters of the Regiment. The above appointments to have effect from the 28th November inclusive.

No. 26 of 1841.—When Battering Trains or Siege Equipments or ordered on service, their establishment of Artificers is to be furnished by detachments from the Magazine which supplies the "Train".—An additional allowance will be granted to those so detached on service, and their places will be supplied by temporary workmen to be entertained by the Magazine Officer.

No. 27 of 1841.—Lieutenant F. Cristall, received charge of the commissariat Department at Kurrachee, from Lieutenant Preedy, on the 1st ultimo, on the latter Officer proceeding on court martial duty at Sukkur.

No. 28 of 1841.—The following Native promotion in the 25th Regiment Native Infantry is made:—

Color Havildar Ittoo Mahdick to be Jemadar, vice Hanoman Sing deceased Date of Rank 7th October 1840.

No. 29 of 1841.—The following Officers, cadets of the Season 1825, are promoted to the Brevet rank of captain, from the dates specified opposite their names:—

Lieutenant T. W. Hickes, of the Regiment of Artillery, 16th December 1840.

Lieutenant F. G. Dallas, of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, 27th December 1840.

No. 30 of 1841.—The following temporary appointment is confirmed:—

Lieutenant J. Anderson of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hindoostanee to that Regiment, from the 4th August 1840.

No. 31 of 1841.—captain J. D. Hallett, Deputy Assistant commissary General, received charge of the commissariat and Bazar Departments at Belgaum, from captain J. Johnstone, Assistant commissary General Madras Establishment, under date the 23rd ultimo, in conformity with General Orders of the 26th November last.

No. 32 of 1841.—The following orders are confirmed.

An Order by Major General Morse, dated the 14th December 1840, appointing Lieutenant Macdonald of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Major of Brigade at Baroda, from the date of the departure of Captain H. James from that station.

An Order by Lieutenant Colonel T. Marshall, dated 1st December last, appointing Ensign R. Phayre, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hindoostanee to the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, until the arrival of Lieutenant G. Robertson, or until further orders.

No. 33 of 1841.—An Order by Brigadier Farquharson, Commanding in Lower Seinde, dated 5th ultimo, appointing Captain Hunter of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, Commissariat Agent for the Troops, Horses and Tatsoos ordered to proceed to Sukkur via. Koorca or Sehwan, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 8th January 1841.

Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, under instructions from the Government of India, to announce, that such of the Troops serving in Scinde, as shall ascend, or pass the Mountains of that, or the adjoining Provinces, shall be considered as on foreign service.

No. 38 of 1841.—Captain E. Whichelo, Assistant Commissary General, resumed charge of the Commissary Department at Poona, from Captain Ramsay, on the 31st ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 12th January 1841.
No. 39 of 1841.—Lieutenant Wemyss is directed, without being removed from his Regimental charge, to relieve Captain T. Turner, of the duties of Executive Engineer at Poona, to allow of the latter Officer proceeding to join his appointment at the Presidency.

No. 40 of 1841.—Mr. William Selwood Hewitt is admitted to the service, as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, from the 21st ultimo, and promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

No. 41 of 1841.—Mr. Henry Alexander Taylor is, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable Court of Directors, admitted to the service, as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, from the 26th ultimo, and promoted to Ensign.

No. 42 of 1841.—The following Brigade Order by Brigadier F. Farquharson, Commanding Lower Scinde, dated 11th ultimo, is confirmed:

Captain Browne, 8th Regiment Native Infantry will proceed immediately to Tatta, where he will assume charge of the Commissariat Department until further orders, vice Lieutenant Chadwick having left sick. Upon being relieved from this duty, Captain Browne will proceed to Sukkur to assume command of the left Wing of his Regiment now on route to that station.

No. 43 of 1841.—The following temporary arrangement is made—

Lieutenant C. G. Munro, 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to that Regiment from the 24th ultimo.

No. 44 of 1841.—The rank of Assistant Surgeon George Montague Scott Seaward having been received from the Honorable Court of Directors, date of Commission is assigned to him from the 25th July 1840, the date of his departure from Europe.

No. 45 of 1841.—The following order is confirmed:—

An order by Lieutenant Colonel Whitehill, dated the 25th ultimo, appointing Captain Pellham of the Native Veteran Battalion, to perform the duties of Pay Master of Pensioners in the Southern Concan, during the absence of Lieutenant Scriven on sick certificate.

No. 46 of 1841.—Lieutenant Jopp of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is confirmed in the appointment of the Police and Bazar Departments at Karack.

No. 47 of 1841.—The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Captain Farquhar, dated the 14th ultimo, appointing Ensign Nixon of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Staff Officer and commissariat Agent at Lehee.

An order by Major W. Cayave, dated the 14th ultimo, appointing Brevet Captain Prior, to act as quarter master and interpreter to the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, from that date, vice Lieutenant Rippon appointed Baggage Master to the Scinde Field Force.

No. 48 of 1841.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their respective appointments by the Hon'ble court of Directors, as cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and to promoted Ensigns.

Infantry.
No. 300.—Mr. Alexander Patrick Campbell, and No. 326, Mr. Andrew Jameson Thomas, date of arrival at Bombay, 4th January 1841.

No. 49 of 1841.—Agreeably to instructions received from the Hon'ble the court of Directors, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that every opportunity be taken of returning to England, either by Ships conveying Invalids, or by any other suitable occasion that may offer, unattended with expense, such Arm-chests, Arms and Accoutrements as may have been received with Recruits.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, that repaired Musketry, shall in all cases, when available, be supplied for the use of Invalids, both of Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble company's Service, proceeding to England, and that the practice which has hitherto obtained of issuing new Swords and Pistols for this purpose, be discontinued.

Upon all future shipments of Arms &c. &c. with invalids, the issuing Officers will be careful to obtain receipts in duplicate from the Officers under whose charge they are placed, and the latter are enjoined to attend at the Arsenal previous to embarkation, to give the necessary acknowledgments. These Receipts will be forwarded to the Military Board, for the purpose of being submitted to Government, for transmission to the Hon'ble court.

No. 50 of 1841.—Mr. Richard Gurney is admitted into the Service as an Acting Assistant Surgeon, as a temporary measure.

No. 51 of 1841.—Gunner John Wilcox of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery, is allowed his discharge from the army, agreeably to the provisions of the G. O. 7th January 1837, on payment of the sum of Rupees four hundred, to the Military Pay Master at the Presidency.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.
Jan. 13th.—Lieut. Moore, H. M. 17th Regt. N. I., from Poona.
do. 14th. Major Raynsford, H. H. the Nizam's Service from Hingoloe.
DEPARTURES.
Jan. 12th.—Major Woodhouse, 6th Regt. N. I. to Sukkur.
do. 13th. Asst Surgeon J. Mackenzie, to Chimboor.



Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer with Mail for Suez, on Monday the 1st of February next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Acting Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 10th Nov. 1840.

Bombay Castle, 13th January 1841.

No. 2 of 1841.—Mr. Parsur Boyce has been appointed to act in the civil capacity of Naval Agent at Surat, to take charge of the Timber Accounts and conduct the correspondence in all matters affecting Naval and Timber affairs.

No. 3 of 1841.—The following temporary appointments and arrangements are confirmed, vizt.

By the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

1. Mr. Midshipman Zouch, proceeding to join the Indus Flotilla, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Hon'ble Company's Steam Vessel Zenobia, at the Officer's Table, from the date of sailing of that Vessel.

2. Mr. Midshipman Frazer, proceeding to join the Indus Flotilla, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Hon'ble Company's Steam Vessel Zenobia, at the Officer's Table, from the date of sailing of that Vessel.

3. Ensign Duke, of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, proceeding to Kurrachee, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Hon'ble Company's Steam Vessel Zenobia, at the Commander's Table, from the date of sailing of that Vessel.

4. Messrs. Waker and Peddie, Acting 2nd Masters, proceeding to join the Euphrates Flotilla, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Berenice, at the Officer's Table, from the date of sailing of that Vessel.

5. Mr. Thomas, Midshipman, proceeding to join the Euphrates Flotilla, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Berenice, at the Officer's Table, from the date of sailing of that Vessel.

6. Mr. Assistant Surgeon Morier, proceeding to join the Gulf Squadron, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Berenice, at the Officer's Table, from the date of sailing of that Vessel.

7. Mr. Daly, Assistant Apothecary, proceeding to join the Gulf Squadron, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Berenice, at the Warrant Officer's Table, from the date of sailing of that Vessel.

By the Senior Officer in the Red Sea.

8. Captain McIntyre, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Zenobia, at the Commander's Table, from the 16th to the 24th of June last, during the trip to and from Mocha.

By the Senior Indian Naval Officer Commanding the Steam Flotilla, on the River Indus.

9. Mr. Robert McIntyre Engineer, proceeding to Bombay, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Zenobia, at the Warrant Officer's Table, from the 28th to the 31st of October last, both days inclusive.

10. Messrs. Charlton and Gibb, Engineers, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Meteor, from the 2d to the 8th of October last, both days inclusive, at the Warrant Officer's Table of that Vessel.

By the requisition of Major Outram Political Resident at Hyderabad.

11. Captain Bulkley of the Bombay Army, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Meteor, at the Commander's Table, from the 5th of November last, both days inclusive.

12. Captain Colgrave of the Bombay Army, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Meteor, at the Commander's Table, from the 5th to the 15th of November last, both days inclusive.

13. Lieutenant Ramsay, of the Bombay Army, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Meteor, at the commander's Table, from the 5th to the 15th of November last, both days inclusive.

14. Lieutenant Hill, of the Bombay Army, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Meteor, at the commander's Table, from the 5th to the 15th of November last, both days inclusive.

15. Ensign Burr, of the Bombay Army, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Meteor, at the Commander's Table, from the 5th to the 15th of November last, both days inclusive.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Actg. Secy. to Govt.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 12th.—The E. I. C. Steamer Cleopatra, Lieut. F. P. Webb, Comg. from Suez 16th Dec. touched at Aden Jan 3rd. **Passengers.**—Mrs. Turlon and 9 Children, Mr. Guizins, Tutor. Mr. and Mrs. Albr-het, Major, and Mrs. Campbell, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. G. Grant and 1 Child, Col. Singleton, J. H. Patt Esq. J. R. McKenzie, Esq. J. S. Wooler Esq. J. Finlay Esq. J. P. Wilson, Esq. A. Scott, Esq. J. Paterson, Esq. R. Fisher, Esq. G. P. Eaton, Esq. G. Adam, Esq. Charles Forbes, Esq. Dr. Morgan, Mr. G. Baines, Lieut. Drought, L. N. Lieut. Fenwick, 10th Regt. Lieut. Vincent, 10th Regt.

Do. Portuguese Brig of War Cassalora Africano, Jurano Romero, Master, from Damaun. **Passenger.**—1 Portuguese.

SAILED.

Jan. 13th, Ship Helena, John Denning, Master, to Cannanore, Colombo, and Calcutta. **Passengers.**—Mr. and Mrs. Stewart.

Do. Barque Francis Spaight, Thomas Winn Master, to Malabar Coast and London.

Shipping in the Harbour.

E. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS.	Satellite.
Emily and Tipton.	Hugh Lindsay.
CUTTERS.	Zenobia.
	Indus.
	Berenice.
	Auckland.
	Cleopatra.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.	ENGLISH.
Clerendon.	Woodman.
Julia.	Strabane.
Westmoreland.	Princess Charlotte.
Dartmouth.	Ophelia and Ann.
Sarah.	Parsee Greenock.
John Garrow.	Ingleborough.
Gillmore.	Onyx.
Recovery.	Mennon.
Duke of Lancaster.	Charles Grant.
James Moran.	Mary Ann.
Hoyl Saxon.	Tweed.
Ropinson.	Hugh Walker.
Amity.	Midas.
Java.	Shakespeare.
Frances.	Danvers.
Superior.	

COUNTRY.

Cauderbox.	Alexander Robertos.
Pittamber Savoy.	Raparell.
Caroline.	St. George.
Sir Vm. Wallace.	Narvudda.
Colone. Newel.	Adele.
Essavie.	Hamoody.
Maria.	Ratier.
Candahar.	Clarke.
Ruby.	Resolution.
Fanny.	Singapore Packet.
Heleen.	Semlany.
Hydroose.	Corsair.
Mayram Dayram.	Soobrow.
Frank.	Mary Gordon.
FRENCH.	PORTUGUESE.
Laadele.	Brig (War) Cassador Africano.
Harsinger.	Brig Shupheia.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.—At the Neigherry Hills, on the 2nd of Jan. the Lady of Major Havelock, H. M. 4th Lt. Dragoons, of a Son.

At Camp Deesa, on Wednesday the 6th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant W. H. S. Hadley H. M. 2nd or Queens Royal Regiment, of a Daughter.



"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, January 15, 1841.

ARRIVED JAN. 13, Portuguese Brig of War Cassador Africano, J. Remero, Commander, from Damaun 12th Instant.—**Passenger:** Colonel Magalhens and his son.

LAST night Mahommed Ali Rogay gave a Ball and Nautch to his European and Native friends at his House near the Mombadevy Tank on the occasion of the marriage of his Son. It was a very splendid affair. A whole Street was covered in and illuminated most brilliantly. One Hall was resplendent with Mirrors and Cloth of Gold, and exhibited the fascinations of the dusky beauties of the East and their far famed Nautch. With great good taste the house of the worthy Host was set apart for his European Friends, and there the votaries of Terpsichore enjoyed the festive dance. An excellent Supper finished the Evening, and Lady Carnac and Family set the example of an early retreat about Twelve or half past. The elite of Society gave gaiety to the Ball, and a great majority of the heads of the Native Community shewed their respect for the entertainer by their presence. Fireworks added to the Coup d'œil and we are assured few parties in Bombay have passed off with greater satisfaction to the assembled guests.

WE have received the following item of intelligence from Bussorah. "The Turkish Officer at the Head of the Custom Department who had preceded Ferrick Pacha came down from Bagdad and went to a Tribe of Arab called the Montafesh about the 17th of November to induce them to cross overland to Mocha and Asseer in order to seize upon those places and hold them in the Sultan's name. However he met with excessive ill treatment from them and they not only refused to listen to him, but report says he was obliged to fly for his life. Up to the 24th of December Ferrick Pacha had not arrived at Bussorah and it is believed he will not dare to proceed to the Red Sea until he receives news of such a nature as to give him assurance that the Government of Mocha and Judda will be made over to the Sultan without having recourse to arms."

The News we have received from Egypt by the Cleopatra of the cession of Arabia by Mahomed Ali, will probably allow all these arrangements to take place without further confusion, and there is no doubt but the immediate possession of Juddah and Mocha from their vicinity to the Holy Cities, will be a point urged by the Porte without delay.

WE have received newspapers from Calcutta to the 4th and Madras the 9th of January, the *Englishman* mentions some reports of an Invasion of our frontier, by a Tartar Army from the Hills above Keamoon at the instigation of the Emperor of China, but ridicules the idea, and we think with great justice, however for our parts we should not be sorry to hear of a brush with them, and a total defeat of the arrogant Nepaules. They have talked big for a long time and the thrashing they got from Sir David Ochterlony is beginning to fade from their memories, and a little refreshment would do them no harm.

Our contemporary also lauds the report of the Military Commission on Major Clibborn, which we were quite prepared to expect from him, however he will not if all reports be true, get the Bombay Government into the same way of thinking, as it has not yet appeared as an official document, and for all it is worth at present is no

more than a private letter from any other correspondent of the *Bombay Courier*. Before we say much on the matter we shall await the full true and particular account published "BY AUTHORITY" and then we shall have legitimate subject of remark.

We also observe a short paragraph relating to Chusan which we extract as the first piece of comforting intelligence from that grave of our hopes, it says of Tiangu the Capital of Chusan.

"Our correspondents describe matters as improving. The town was filling fast, shops opening, Women flocking in, provisions more abundant, and the Chinese from Ningpo purchasing Europe articles from the Merchant ships. The weather was changeable and generally felt to be unpleasant."

The Madras papers contain nothing which would interest our Bombay readers, and in the Press of European matter we refrain from extracting.

ON a further perusal of our Files of English Papers we are forced to confess that the Home intelligence with the exception of "THE GREAT EVENT" is singularly devoid of interest. The Parliamentary Vacation causes a stagnation of business and no questions of importance appear to agitate the public mind, the Whigs and Tories are mustering their Forces for the approaching Session, and the Elections hitherto appear to have turned out favorably to the Conservatives. The Queen's safety is a subject of great happiness to the Nation at large, and addresses and rejoicings of all kinds are on the tapis. As some persons in India may happen to be under an erroneous impression with regard to the succession to the Throne, it may be as well to state that if a Prince be born he succeeds to the Throne of Great Britain notwithstanding he may have an elder Sister. Edward the Sixth was junior to his Sisters Mary and Elizabeth, and yet he preceded them, so after all the probability is that the little Princess will never be more than heiress presumptive. The Cambridge Election of Lord Lyndhurst to be High Steward of the University proves that the Abodes of Learning are still unchanged in Tory and High Church Principles. Lord Lyndhurst's splendid abilities and distinguished career are certainly however a sufficient warrant for the selection, in preference to Lord Lyttleton who is only known as a promising young man, a Whig and Nephew of Lord Spencer, and no more. In Scotland the Marquis of Bredalbane has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow in opposition to the Duke of Wellington (who had refused the honor but was still proposed), and Sir A. Cooper, so that Whiggism seems to thrive in the North. In Ireland the Repeal Question seems languishing. O'Connell is at Derrynane Abbey apparently quiet, and Father Matthew is making Converts to the Temperance system. Colonel Bruin has been returned for Carlou (rendered famous on account of Raphael and O'Connell's affair) in opposition to the O'Connell Candidate. Severe Storms have visited the Coasts of England in November, and a fearful loss of Shipping and life has been the melancholy consequence, while accident in the Railways seem to multiply, and the John Bull says Deaths by them have occurred at the rate of one per diem. Legislation seems to be likely to be called into play to prevent their frequent and lamentable recurrence. The Bombardment and taking of St. Jean d'Acre has quite electrified not only England but the whole European World. It seems already to have had an effect on the French Public. The Debates of the Chambers on the address we intend giving entire as far as they go, but they are so long that we shall only be able to offer portions at a time. The speeches of Guizot, Thiers and Dela Martine will be read with lively interest. As the result is known and Soult and Guizot have been supported by a Majority of 80, this is very gratifying, inasmuch as it shews that the lovers of order, the Commercial and Monied Interest are in the scale of Peace. Louis Philippe after all has shewn his sagacity, and may take rank among the most far sighted and clever Monarchs of the age. The French Nation seemed to have fancied that they could have rendered the Mediterranean essentially French to the exclusion of the whole world. That by taking Algiers, garrisoning Ancona, ruling Egypt, they might have reduced that Sea to a sort of great French lake. Recent events must have shewn the futility of all this nonsense, and the bombardment of Acre has pretty clearly demonstrated that the British Navy

is much the same sort of Arm of the Forces as it was at Aboukir and Trafalgar, and can strike as hard a blow. The News from Spain exhibits that unfortunate Country again a prey to unsettled Government, while Espartero the favorite of the Queen Mother who raised him to his dignities, and heaped all manner of honors and rewards on him, has turned upon the hand that fostered him, and after forcing her to abdicate the Regency is enacting the solemn farce of Lord Protector in her place. In Holland we have the inauguration of the new King of Holland and his speech on the occasion. He promises fair, it will remain to be seen whether he keeps his word. From his long residence in England and his intimate connection therewith, he must be aware of the advantage of a free Constitution, and will most likely guarantee similar measures to his People. From Germany we have no News to signify. The Diet had assembled and the Quadruple Treaty was laid before it by the Emperor of Austria. The Russians have made a Peace with the Khan of Khiva for the present, but still wage a harassing and unsatisfactory War with the Circassians. The Portuguese Cortez are in a mess with their finances and in a great rage at the stoppage of the Slave Trade. Donna Maria and her Consort appear to lead quiet lives. The Dowager Queen of Spain is in Paris and has been received with marked attention by Louis Philippe who is said to be manufacturing a match between one of his Sons and the young Queen of Spain, immense preparations are making to receive the remains of Napoleon, and we have given an extract relating the facts of their exhumation at Saint Helena. In the United States General Harrison appears to have been elected President, and much is expected from his experience and firmness. We have New York Papers to the 9th of November but there is little interesting to communicate, however we shall make some extracts in our next issue. The Boundary Question seems still unsettled and warmly debated. On a review of the general aspect of affairs in Europe, we cannot but congratulate our readers on the preservation of Peace. Asia even appears to be quite inclined to be pacified, and if "grim visaged War" will only smooth his wrinkled front in China, we may look for the speedy closing of the brazen doors of the Temple of Janus, and hail the substitution of the arts of Peace and Commercial prosperity all over the world in exchange for the rude blasts of War, and the sanguinary shock and encounter of hostile Armies."

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

NAPOLEON'S REMAINS IN FRANCE.

STANDARD, DEC. 4.

The Belle Poule frigate, commanded by the Prince de Joinville, and which has brought back to France the remains of the Emperor Napoleon, came to anchor at Cherbourg on the 30th ult. at five in the morning.

The following is the report of his Royal Highness to the Minister of Marine:—

"Monsieur le Ministre,—As I had the honour of informing you, I quitted All Saints Bay on September 14th, running along the coast of Brazil, with the wind at east, but which, having veered to the north and north-east, enabled me quickly to get into the meridian of St. Helena without having to pass the 28th south parallel. On entering this meridian I was delayed by calms and light breezes. On October 8th I came to an anchor in James Town roads.

"The brig Oreste, detached by Vice Admiral de Macan to bring to the Belle Poule a pilot from the channel, had arrived the day before. As this ship brought me no new instructions, I immediately occupied myself in executing the orders I had originally received.

"My first care was to put M. de Chabot the King's commissioner, in communication with General Midlemore, governor of the island. These gentlemen having settled according to their respective instructions, the manner of proceeding to the exhumation of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon and their translation on board the Belle Poule, the 15th of October was fixed for the execution of their plans.

"The Governor charged himself with the exhumation, and all that was to take place within the British territory. I, by the order of October 13, a copy of which I hereto annex, regulated the honours to be paid on the 15th and 16th by the division under my command. The French merchant-ships the Banne Amie, Captain Gallet, and Indien Captain Truquetil, eagerly rendered their assistance.

"At midnight, on the 15th, the operation

commenced in the presence of the French and English commissioners, M. de Chabot and Captain Alexander, of the Royal Engineers; the works were directed by the latter. As M. de Chabot renders to the government a circumstantial account of the operations to which he was a witness, I conceive that I am dispensed from entering into the same details, and shall content myself with saying that at 10 in the morning the coffin was found in the grave. After having raised it intact, it was opened, and the body was found in an unaltered state of preservation. At this solemn moment, at the sight of the easily-recognised remains of him who had done so much for the glory of France, the emotion was deep and unanimous.

"At half-past three o'clock the guns of the fort announced to the ships and vessels in the roadstead that the funeral process on had commenced its march towards James Town. The militia and the troops of the garrison preceded the car, which was covered with a pall, the corners being borne by Generals Bertrand and Gourgaud, and Messrs. de Lascazes and Marchand, the authorities and a crowd of the inhabitants following. The guns of the frigate having answered those of the fort, she continued to fire minute-guns. From the morning the yards were slung and the flags hoisted half-mast high, as signs of mourning in which the foreign ships and vessels joined. When the procession appeared on the quay, the English troops formed a double line, through which the car passed slowly to the shore.

"At the water's edge, where the English lines had terminated, I had collected all the officers of the French division, waiting, in deep mourning and heads uncovered, the approach of the coffin. When within 20 paces of it, it stopped, and the Governor, advancing to me, delivered up to me, in the name of his government, the remains of the Emperor Napoleon.

"As soon as the coffin was lowered into the boat of the frigate prepared to receive it, the general emotion was again renewed, the dying wish of the Emperor Napoleon began to be accomplished, his remains reposed under the national flag.

"All sign of mourning was from that time abandoned; the same honours which the Emperor would have received had he been living were paid to his mortal remains, and it was amidst salutes from the ships, dressed out in their colours and their yards manned, that the cutter, escorted by the boats of all the ships, pursued its way slowly towards the frigate.

"On arriving on board the coffin was received between two ranks of officers under arms, and carried on to the quarter-deck, which had been arranged as a *chapelle ardente*. According as you had ordered me, a guard of 60 men, commanded by the senior lieutenant of the frigate, did the honours. Although it was already late, the absolution was pronounced, and the body remained thus exposed all night. The almoner and an officer kept watch by its side.

"On the 16th, at 10 o'clock in the morning, all the officers and crews of the French ships of war and merchantmen having been assembled on board the frigate, a solemn funeral service was celebrated; the body was then lowered between deck, where a *chapelle ardente* had been prepared to receive it.

"At noon all was terminated, and the frigate was ready to sail; but the drawing up of the process-verbaux required two days, and it was only on the morning of the 8th that the Belle Poule and Favourite were able to get under weigh. The *Oreste*, which left at the same time, sailed for its destination.

"After a prosperous and easy passage, I have just anchored in the roads of Cherbourg at five in the morning.

"Receive, Admiral, the assurance of my respect."

F. D'Orleans, the Captain of the Belle Poule.

"Roads of Cherbourg, Nov. 30." The *Moniteur Parisien* says that the funeral ceremony is fixed for the 10th inst., Thursday week, and that orders have been given to hasten as much as possible the preparations at the Invalides, and along the line which the cortege will follow.

CARLOW ELECTION.

LIVERPOOL DEC. 3.

(FROM OUR PRIVATE CORRESPONDENT.)

The Princess steamer was prevented entering the Mersey this morning in consequence of a very thick fog, and thus the Express from Carlow was unavoidably withheld. Should the weather prove favourable tomorrow, I hope to furnish, by Express, the close of the second day's poll in time for a Second Edition of tomorrow's Standard. The following arrived to-day:—

"Carlow, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

"At half-past six o'clock this evening, the Sheriff entered the Court-house, and announced the state of the first day's poll—

For Col. Bruen . . . 280

The Hon. F. Ponsonby 201

Conservative majority . . 79

"There was some indication of riot towards the close of the day, which was speedily checked by the timely appearance of a troop of dragoons. The respectable Catholic

tenantry of Lord Courtown, Sir Thos. Butler and Col. Bruen, voted against the priests' nominee."

Carlow, Wednesday, Dec. 2, Two o'clock.

In consequence of the large majority obtained over the Radical candidate yesterday, his agent and principal supporters spent the afternoon, the entire night, and this morning until the opening of the Court House, travelling about the country, entreating the Radical voters to come to the poll without delay, and where entreaty and threats failed it is said that bribery was employed with effect. However, the same regulation which was acted upon yesterday was acted upon to-day—polling upon tallies; and as both candidates had voters ready to take their turns, man for man was polled from the opening of the court to this hour. Accordingly Colonel Bruen and Mr. Ponsonby are equal on this day, and it is a source of gratification that the splendid majority of 79, gained yesterday, has not been reduced.

HOLLAND

ADDRESS OF THE NETHERLANDS TO THE STATES GENERAL ON HIS INAUGURATION IN THE NEW CHURCH.

His Majesty, after taking his seat on the throne, rose, and turning towards the States General, delivered, in a clear voice, audible to the many thousands there present, the following speech:—

"Noble and Mighty Lords, The important day is arrived in which I meet your High Mightinesses, the representatives of the Kingdom, mutually engaged to maintain, with united will and united efforts, the several guarantees which are the foundation of the welfare of our beloved country.

"The faithful capital sees here assembled to execute the wise provision, that on entering the government the King shall devote himself to his people, and the people do homage to him as King. I am really, in the sight of the Most High, to pronounce the most sacred vow which makes it the noble business of my life to maintain the fundamental law, to defend and maintain the independence of the kingdom, to protect the liberty and the rights of all my subjects, and to promote the general good by the means which the laws give me.

"I receive from the mouths of your High Mightinesses, as the interpreters of the nation, the declaration which, as the pledge of the attachment and fidelity of your High Mightinesses, shall be dear to my heart—a heart which is susceptible of no gratification equal to that of possessing the love and the esteem of an honest free, and happy people.

"Thus these rights and duties will meet in the most desirable harmony, and find the firmest support in a perfect conformity of intentions and interest.

"My this august ceremony leaves a durable impression, and may this day, which witnesses how a King and the nation respect their reciprocal relations, be by the Divine blessing the harbinger of peace and prosperity to our own dear country, and of the progressive and energetic development of the eminent qualities which distinguish the Chamber of the people of the Netherlands."

"His Excellency the Secretary of State then read the whole of the fundamental law, after which the members of the States General sat down.

His Majesty King William II. rose from the throne with his head uncovered, and pronounced the form of oath presented by the Consistory:—

"I swear to the people of the Netherlands to maintain and observe the fundamental law of the kingdom, and that on no occasion, or under any pretence whatever, will I depart from it or suffer it to be departed from; I, moreover, swear that I will defend, to the utmost of my power, the independence of the kingdom and the integrity of its territory, and individual liberty; and that I will maintain the rights of all and each of my subjects, and will use, for the preservation and increase of the general and individual prosperity, as a good King ought to do, all the means which the law places at my disposal. So help me God."

The President of the two Chambers then made the prescribed declaration, and the ministers appeared individually before the throne and took the oath of allegiance.

The extraordinary Stages Courant, of yesterday evening, the 14th, announces numerous promotions and appointments, among which are his Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands to the rank of Field Marshal; the Prince of Orange Lieutenant General and Inspector General of the Infantry; Prince Alexander Lieutenant General and Inspector General of the Cavalry. These promotions are attended with no additional burden to the Treasury. Prince Henry to be Captain in the navy.

AMSTERDAM, NOV. 29.

Notwithstanding the pretensions taken by the numerous police yesterday evening to prevent accident during the illuminations, the crowd in Kalver street was so great that about 11 o'clock two women, two of whom are pregnant and a girl of 12 years of age, were trampled under foot and killed. The doctor of the police being informed of this horrible event sent a considerable body of force to restore order. We have not heard of any other accident.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANES.

JOHN BULL, NOV. 23.

The high winds of Friday and Saturday occasioned the destruction of property to a great amount among the shipping and smaller craft on the river, and for many hours the navigation was almost totally suspended. Between London-bridge and Blackwall Reach a number of ships broke adrift from their moorings, and one large vessel, which had recently arrived in the river from Quebec, with a cargo of timber, ran ashore off Deptford. She has since been got off, her keel having sustained such severe injuries that there was upwards of four feet water in her hold. The damage done to the masts and rigging of the ships in the Pool is immense. On Friday & Saturday portions of spars and rigging were blowing about in all directions. Both above and below ground a great number of barges, coal-lighters, and other craft were

sunk by the hurricane. The various steamers due on Friday and Saturday were delayed considerably, and some of them had not arrived on Sunday appeared to have suffered greatly by the storm. In the Channel, many ships have been driven from their moorings, and heavy injuries sustained.

At Brighton the hurricane raged with terrific violence. Four coal-barges were driven ashore, and another at Portobello; but in all these cases the crews were saved by projectiles and rockets, thrown by mortars, through the exertions of Captain Marsh, of the Bearhide Coast Guard station, Lieutenant Pratt, of the Brighton station, Lieutenant Prior, of the Greenway station, and Lieutenant Newham, of the Black Rock station, who with all their men were specially on the spot, which was soon covered with thousands of spectators. A vessel laden with wine went down off Ower's Lights, near Bognor, crew saved.

At Southampton, Portsmouth, and the adjacent coast, the waves rolled with tremendous impetuosity, and the lower part of the former town was flooded to the height of the feet, causing great devastation to property. All the steamers for—Gowes, Ryde, &c., weathered the storm bravely. One sailing barge near the eastern steps, having her hold open, received such floods of water as to sink, but with no loss of life. The meadows were covered with water to an extent of forty acres. All the docks were flooded, and among the boatsmen and craft the damage was immense. Numerous houses were uninhabited, but scarcely passable, the water being up to the horses' backs, and also in the neighbourhood of Emsworth, Farnham, Portchester, &c., where wreck and drowned animals met the eye every where. At Stokes Bay the scene was dreadful in the extreme—here a poor shepherd, having got to the highest part of the field, was seen by the agitated spectators at a distance to sink beneath the rising flood, and to be drowned without his being possible to get him a distance.

Intelligence has been received of the destruction of the *C. Ilinia*, off Lidofo, which took place on the night of Thursday, during the raging of the hurricane, at the rocks under Baggy's point, in Devonshire (close to the spot where her Majesty's ship *Wesley* and the whole of her crew were lost a few years ago), and attended, we regret to state, with the loss of all the crew excepting two, who, having lashed themselves to some spars, were washed ashore.

At Sunderland the storm raged dreadfully, and two or three vessels, with several boats, foundered with all hands, notwithstanding the most gallant attempts were made with a life-boat to effect a rescue. The shore was strewn with remnants of wrecks. The accounts from Shields, Newcastle, and Tyneside are appalling. At Eastbourne, Essex, two vessels have been wrecked, and the crew of one of them entirely lost. Many other places on the coast of Essex have been visited with the most awful gales, and the sacrifice of human life and property has, it is to be feared, been very great at sea.

At Shi Lds, a dismal catastrophe has just transpired a mile south of the bar. A schooner running for the harbour encountered a heavy sea at about the middle of the night. The crew of our banks and at the opposite side of the water saw her peril; here, were the writer of this stood at the period when the sea struck her, all was breathless anxiety; in five minutes she was seen on her broadside; in less than five minutes more she was buried beneath the surf, with every human being on board. She is supposed to be the *R. Aer*, of Goolie. Another vessel has upset passing up the river. The body of a crew of five were lost—*Part of Tyne Pilot*.

At Plymouth on Thursday and Friday night the tide rose prodigiously, and the streets and houses in the lower part of the town were inundated for several hours. The houses in exposed situations have been very much injured by the wind, while business has been nearly at a stand still during the week. During the gale on Friday night a vessel ran on the west end of the Breakwater, and sunk in about 14 fathoms of water, and all on board perished. Her mast is seen at low water; and from a top-gallant-sail, which bears the name of "Thomas, Papham, sail-maker, Northam," and a piece of wreck picked up at Withy Hedge, she is supposed to be the *Comet* schooner, of Northam, port of registry. The body of a crew of five were supposed to have been found from the vessel has since been picked up.

On Friday last, the *Camera Obscura*, on the Plymouth Hoe, which was erected by Mr. Sampson, was blown over and entirely destroyed. This is the third time Mr. S. has met with a similar misfortune.

We have also accounts from many other quarters, including Wales and the coast of France, where the hurricane has been frightfully destructive. Another most violent hurricane, accompanied with heavy showers of rain, set in on Tuesday evening, on after five o'clock, and committed terrible mischief on the river, both above and below bridge, and accompanied with the loss of several lives. The storm exceeded in violence that of Friday last, and came on very suddenly. About seven o'clock it was at its height, and ceased before twelve; but during its continuance the wind blew in gusts and squalls, uprooting houses and blowing down trees in the parks and suburbs of the metropolis, where many small tenements were demolished, and other damage done to a great extent. On the river the loss of property was very great, and Wednesday morning the water was covered with deals, sticks of timber, broken wharves, barges, and other craft, which had gone adrift during the night, and were collision with the drifting ships, and other got under weigh, and a few ran ashore out of harm's way until the rising of the tide floated them off. The loud voices of the captains and seamen were heard in all directions, and were mingled with the crashing of spars and bowsprits and the howling of the wind. Twenty or thirty vessels were more or less damaged. Some lost their fore-topmast and others their main-topmasts. One vessel carried away her bowsprit, another was wrecked with a tremendous crash; another had her stern knocked in, and two tier quarter-galleries stove in. So much damage among the shipping in the port has not been known for several years. A seaman was brought ashore at Ratcliff during the storm with his arm broken, caused by the falling of some broken spars. Two of Messrs. Capel's barges laden with coals were broken to pieces by some of the vessels coming into collision with them.

Soon after the storm had abated a boat was found bottom upwards in the river near Greenwich, and under one of the thwart was a boy named Halfpenny, an apprentice to a waterman, named Griffiths, of Greenwich. He appeared to have been dead several hours. It appears that he left Bugsby's-hole, for Greenwich, in the boat, which it is supposed was overturned by a squall.

Wednesday morning, at one o'clock, a ship's boat was picked up by a Thames police-constable, named Yeoman, in Limehouse reach. The boat was broken to pieces, and her stern and keel gone. It is feared that some persons have perished in her.

A collision took place between the *Comet*, Gravesend steamer, Captain Pattison, and the *Fri-day* fishing-smack, soon after the commencement of the hurricane. The *Fri-day* immediately began to fill, and went down with a tremendous sea, and when the tide receded she was left high and dry aground, and the leak having been stopped, was brought up to Greenwich yesterday afternoon.

Upwards of 100 watermen's boats were stove in or broken to pieces during the storm, between London-bridge and Greenwich, and the owners are, by this unfortunate visitation, deprived of the means of subsistence. At midnight, a barge laden with twenty-six tons of coals, was picked up by the Thames police in a sinking state, near the London-dock buoy, and towed into Wapping Old-stairs.

The river presented the appearance of a rough sea for several hours. The spray dashed over the warfs and vessels, and for more than four hours, the communication between the Middlesex and Surrey wharves was almost totally suspended below bridge.

The effects of the storm were severely felt above bridge. Between Hungerford Market and London-bridge no fewer than 18 barges, laden with coals and other cargoes, were sunk. Between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock a sailing-barge, laden with a general cargo, and moored at an anchorage off the Red House, Battersea, went down in five fathoms of water. The barge was narrowly escaped with their lives. About the same time a sailing-barge laden with bricks was capsized off Battersea Church, and a man in the cabin perished. Two coal barges, deeply laden, belonging to Mr. Ewell, of Westminster, sunk near the Surrey side of Waterloo-bridge. A barge belonging to Mr. Dixon, coal-laden, went adrift from the road off the King's Arms-stairs, Lambeth, and went down near the bridge, and all the coals were turned out of her. A few minutes afterwards a light barge, the property of Mr. Mallet, sunk on the top of the other barge. Soon after high water, a barge, laden with deals, piled eight or nine feet above the deck, was driven by the force of the wind and current against the pier of the second arch on the north-west side at Blackfriars-bridge, where it remained fast, with the tide beating over it, and continually washing the deal away, until the tide began to flow, when the barge slewed round was driven against the arch, and capsized.

PORTSMOUTH, Thursday.—On Tuesday night we were again visited by a hurricane from the S. W., but all the vessels at Spithead and the Motherbank rode it out well. Her Majesty's ship *Hove* carried away one of her anchors in the heaviest part of the gale, between six and nine, a. m., but the *Britannia* rode it out without meeting with any damage. The sea again broke through the embankments on South Sea Beach, by Hollingsworth's Rooms, although the convicts had been engaged in filling up the breach made on Friday. Many windows were blown in on the Common Hard, and various damage done to roofs and chimneys about the exposed part of Southsea. On Wednesday morning the wind chopped round to N. E., and the weather being quite moderate, many of the outward-bound vessels got under weigh. During the dreadful gale on Friday a vessel drove through Ryde Pier, and a wherry also ran foul of it, and did much damage. The sea walls at Ryde, and the embankments along the Sussex coast, and at Chichester and Langston harbours, were all washed away, and much land flooded, and the crops destroyed. The *Pomona* schooner, which ran on shore during the gale on Friday last, having become a complete wreck, was sold by public auction on Tuesday.

LIVERPOOL.—The *Lord Nelson*, from Poole to Runcorn, being off the North Bank last night, and having made a signal for a pilot, but none having boarded her (supposed to have been in Hylke), she struck upon the North Bank, and continuing to beat violently, one of the masts went by the board; and the sea continuing to wash over her, made her a complete wreck. The men lashed themselves to the rigging of the other mast, and were exposed the whole night; and the vessel parting (the decks having been washed from her), the crew expected every moment to be engulfed in the tremendous seas, which were making complete breaches over her from stem to stern. They were providentially rescued by the crew of a river boat, consisting of the owner and three men, belonging to Benjamin Davies, of Liverpool; and after repeated efforts, at the imminent risk of their own lives, from the danger of the boat being stove, the crew of the vessel being also completely exhausted from the length of time they had been exposed in the rigging, they succeeded in saving the whole of them—namely, the master and his son, three men, and a boy.—*Liverpool Courier*

At Devonport on Tuesday afternoon the gale was more furious than at any previous period of the week. The barque *Elizabeth*, lying in the Sound parted her cable, and ran aground at the mouth of Cat-water, where she now lies. The schooner *Reform*, of Plymouth, came in with damage, and her colours flying half mast high, having lost her master, Captain F. Soper, who was washed overboard by a heavy sea on the Banks of Newfoundland.

The brig *Triton*, of Cardigan, David Rees, master, arrived off Newport on Sunday week, from Quebec, bound for Cardigan, with timber for the owner, David Davies, Esq., and proceeded to anchor in Fishguard Roads, having on board Captain Crowder and 24 seamen, being part of the crew of the *Chirk Castle*, from Liverpool, bound for St. John's, N. B., the said vessel having sprung a leak and sunk at sea, about 150 miles east of the Banks of Newfoundland. The chief mate, second mate, steward, and six seamen, were drowned by the swamping of the boats in endeavouring to go on board the *Triton*, the sea running very high. The captain and crew were landed at Fishguard on Sunday, and were, by the agents of the Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society at Fishguard and at Newport, forwarded on to Cardigan yesterday. They speak in the highest terms of the good conduct and humanity of Captain Rees, his officers, and crew, for their kindness and attention to them when in distress, and also for the good usage they received on board the *Triton* during their passage to Fishguard Bay.

HIGH STEWARDSHIP OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Thursday the inauguration of Lord Lyndhurst as High Steward of the University of Cambridge took place at his residence in George's street, Hanover-square. The deputation appointed by the University to wait upon his Lordship and request his acceptance of the office arrived at half-past twelve o'clock, and were immediately ushered into his Lordship's magnificent drawing-room, at the upper end of which the newly-elected High Steward stood in his state robes ready to receive them.

Among those present we observed the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, the Public Orator, the senior and junior Proctors, the Registrar, the senior Esquire Bedell, Earl Delawar, Earl Bownlow, Rev. Dr. Paetor, Master of Catherine hall, Rev. Dr. French, Master of Jesus College, Rev. Dr. Chapman, Master of Calus College, Dr. Le Blanc, Master of Trinity hall, Dr. F. Thackeray, Rev. E. Mortlock, Dr. Waterfield, Dr. Bahington, Rev. H. Watkinson, Mr. R. S. Lutwidge, Mr. J. Cowling, Mr. R. Atkinson, Mr. H. J. Perry, Mr. Fitzmaore, Rev. K. F. Baylay, Mr. F. Barlow, Rev. T. Thurlow, and from 40 to 50 other members of the Senate.

After formal salutations had been exchanged, the Public Orator read to his Lordship a complimentary letter in Latin.

The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge then addressing Lord Lyndhurst spoke as follows:—"My Lord, it is my duty to present to your Lordship these letters patent investing you with the ancient and dignified office of High Steward of the University of Cambridge. In tendering this office to your acceptance, I am fully conscious of the celebrity of your Lordship's name, I might well think

that any language of praise in which I could address your Lordship would not only be superfluous, but in me presumptuous. I feel, however, that it is due to the Senate of the University, in those behalf I speak, that I should endeavour so far to make myself the interpreter of their sentiments as to express, however briefly, the reasons that have induced them on this occasion to select your Lordship as the object of their preference, from the long list of illustrious names out of which they were free to choose. They looked back, then, my Lord, to that early period of your life, and opening dawn of your disquisition, when your mind was trained in the discipline of our academic studies, and prepared for the busier scene of active life. On that scene you entered, still retaining an intimate connexion with our institution as a Fellow of the noble College in which you had been educated. Thenceforward your course in life has been marked by a long series of advancing honours; you have attained the most distinguished eminence in every sphere in which you have moved—as an advocate at the bar, as an order in the British Senate, as an administrator of the highest offices of the law. In all these various characters, in all the exertions of intellectual power which they have called forth, your talents have been proved in the way in which truly great talents best prove themselves—by never having been found unequal to the dignity of the office, or the greatness of the occasion. My Lord, it becomes not the office which I hold to advert to the differences of political opinion that divide and agitate men's minds. Still less would it become me, still less would it be in unison with the temper of my own mind, to intrude any expression of my individual feelings on a subject of so much delicacy. To your Lordship it cannot be matter of surprise that the same diversity of sentiment which exists in the busy world without should be found to some extent within the precincts of our University. This is no more than the natural consequence of that freedom of opinion, which is the foundation of all that is manly in spirit and independent character, and which would be ill-exchanged for the torpid stagnation of a constrained and passive uniformity. But though I claim this privilege for others and for myself, I feel at the same time that I should most imperfectly describe the reasons that have influenced the Senate of our University in the election of your Lordship, did I not mention, in addition to the other motives of their choice, this, though last not least, that in your public life, whether as a representative of the University in Parliament, or as a Peer of the realm, you have ever been the advocate, the eloquent and powerful advocate of those principles on which the majority in the Senate of our University have conceived the welfare of its institutions to depend. It is by these considerations, my Lord, as far as I can take on myself to interpret their sentiments, that the members of the Senate have been guided in their choice. Assume, then, my Lord, the office which they now invite you to accept. In former years you were bound to the institution by the honourable connexion which I have just mentioned—that of being its representative in Parliament. Now bind yourself to it again by this fresh tie, and may you live many happy years to uphold the honour of our University, to maintain its privileges, and, if need require, to defend its rights. (Loud cheers.)

The High Steward, having received the letters patent and taken the oath prescribed by the statutes, then spoke as follows: "Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen of the Senate.—It would be difficult for me to find terms sufficiently strong to thank you for the honour you have conferred upon me. I never shall forget, that in my absence, and without any solicitation on my part, I was proposed as a candidate for this office by many of the most eminent and distinguished members of the Senate. I never shall forget the manner in which I have been supported. But, whatever my feelings in these respects might suggest upon this occasion, I feel I ought not to proceed further. I am now completely established in this appointment as the officer of the University, and I feel it my duty—a duty which I am anxious to discharge—to pay my acknowledgments to the whole Senate. The Vice-Chancellor, by the many flattering things he has said of me, has placed me in a situation of much embarrassment. It is difficult for me to touch upon such matters; but if I were to pass them over entirely without notice, it might be supposed that I interpret them in a literal sense—it might be supposed that I do not make great allowance for the occasion, and for his personal courtesy and kindness. The public orator in the letter that he has read has alluded to my predecessor, a nobleman of the highest rank, distinguished by many estimable qualities; and give me leave to add, a nobleman who in difficult circumstances filled with general satisfaction one of the most arduous situations in the empire. I have ever felt towards that nobleman the greatest personal regard, and I shall be most happy upon all occasions to co-operate with him in every thing in which the interests of the university are concerned. If I am asked what there is to me most pleasing in the appointment with which you have honoured me, I answer without hesitation, it is the evidence which it gives me of your continued esteem and confidence; that esteem and confidence which you have manifested so strongly on former occasions, in which I have ever taken the greatest pride, which I have always endeavoured, and I trust shall always continue to endeavour, to deserve. There are other considerations that recommend to me in the strongest manner this appointment to me. Allusion has been made to my immediate predecessor in this office; the office has also been filled upon former occasions by men of the first dignity and eminence in the state. As a lawyer, allow me to allude to the name of Sir Edward Coke, the great luminary and father of our law, whom we lawyers mention with a species of mystic reverence—he held this office in the 16th century. Another great and eminent light of the law, equally distinguished in courts of law and equity, whose judgments are looked up to with the utmost respect and reverence—I allude to Lord Chancellor Hardwicke—he also had the honour of being placed in this high office. To pass from lawyers to statesmen, I could run through a long catalogue of illustrious names; allow me to refer, however, to the last—that great orator

and statesman whose statue adorn your Senate-house, who filed this office for so long a period of his life, and to whom this country is indebted for the advantages it has derived from his firmness, his constancy, and his courage. For forty years and upwards I have been a member of the Senate of the University of Cambridge. I have observed steadily the proceedings of the University. I have observed with pleasure its advance in discipline, in literature and science. I have observed with pleasure the results in the sciences of eminent lawyers, in the literary and scientific men it has produced. Such fruits are the best evidence of the excellence of these institutions, and I am happy to be the day when these institutions shall be broken down, or when their effect shall in any respect be impaired. The Vice-Chancellor has alluded to the many offices I have passed through it is a great pleasure to me in this advanced period of my career that I should be placed in this high office, carrying me, as it were, in my course to home again, bringing me among my former associates here to return and die at home at last. The Vice-Chancellor has also stated as one of the reasons why the University of Cambridge has thought fit to elect me to this high office, that I should be on all occasions found a strenuous supporter of their rights. I trust that their confidence in this respect will not be misplaced; I trust that I shall never be found a cold or lifeless advocate in their cause; I trust I shall never be indifferent to the maintenance of their privileges. The discharge of these duties will be the more grateful to me, as it will afford me an opportunity of expressing my deep obligation for all the benefits and favours I have derived from that learned body. Mr. Vice-Chancellor allow me personally to offer your my very best thanks. (Loud cheers.)

The *deputation* afterwards partook of an elegant *dejeuner* with his Lordship, and retired shortly after two o'clock.

In the evening Lord Lyndhurst entertained a distinguished party at dinner to celebrate his election.

THE ROYAL LYING-IN.

THE SATURDAY, NOV. 29.

This great national event—which will in its happy consequences most probably consign that gracious and exemplary sovereign the King of Hanover to his foreign dominions for the rest of his natural life—"came off," to use a sporting phrase, on Saturday last at ten minutes before two in the afternoon.

Our popular journal is proverbial both for the peculiarly interesting nature of its intelligence and the remarkable accuracy of all its details, and we have in this instance spared neither trouble nor expense in ascertaining many minute and extraordinary particulars not yet communicated to the anxious public by any contemporary Court newsmen, which we hasten to lay before our readers.

Our informant states that at a very early hour on Saturday morning, her Majesty gave his "Royal Highness" to understand that she was not very well, and that, as it was absolutely necessary she must be worse to be better, she requested him to see that everything was kept particularly quiet.

Albert, like a dutiful *hubby*, having pulled off his night-cap and put on his dressing-gown, started off first of all to the nursery on the second floor, where he put a stop to the hammering, sawing, and screw-driving. He next took a strict survey of the Royal coat and its appendages, placing with his own hands very *use* and *useful* utensil belonging to the nursing-chamber in its proper place. He then ascertained that the brace of baths were sufficiently polished to receive the national bantling, and having brought himself down stairs, he summoned all the domestics round him, every one of whom he forbade to cough, blow the nose, sneeze, or even wheeze, during the next twenty-four hours, on pain of instant dismissal.

But a few hours elapsed when her Majesty's "grumbles" were "given tongue" to in a key or two louder, and while she proceeded "grumbling" on in a manner most satisfactory to the Countess of Sandwich and the other Ladies of the Bedchamber-in-Waiting, who fully understood her Royal complaint, Lord Byron, the Lord-in-Waiting, Colonel CAVENTISH, the Equerry-in-Waiting, and Sir FREDERICK STROVIN, the Groom-in-Waiting, who were pacing up and down the floor of the apartment adjoining, found it impossible any longer to restrain the impetuosity of their feelings, and in a fine phrenzy of excitement, with Colonel WYLD, Prince Albert's Equerry, and Captain SEYMOUR, Prince Albert's Groom-in-Waiting, bringing up the rear, they burst into the room tenanted by the Ladies-in-Waiting, and very appropriately addressed those titled personages in the following energetic song:—

Run, ladies, run, *run*, about, and hurry, Scurry, now;
Just as you all did when ALBERT lost his pin;
Be off to every doctor in a devil of a hurry now.
And tell them Vio is waiting to begin her lying in.
Then fly to the Lord Chancellor, and then across the water,
Tell Lambeth's sly Archbishop there'll be a son or daughter,
And with the other Ministers we wish his Grace to handle
The new-born bit of Royalty we pop within his dandle.

Run, ladies, run.
Go fetch Kent's Duchess quick, pray see that she's in readiness:
Put a ladle full of brandy in Nurse LITTY's tea cup,
To arm the old girl's nerves with firmness and with steadiness.
When before the Privy Council the brat's to be shown up.

See that every flannel's hot, and air'd is every napkin,
Which this little Royal bantling is snugly to be wrapped in,
While for Prelate old and thirsty, and ministerial dandle,
Let there be mix'd a "jolly lot" of strong and smoking caudle.

Run, ladies, run.
The Ladies of the Bedchamber to k the hint, and fl-w off like so many sky-rockets in every direction. All the Cabinet Ministers arrived, with the exception of the Marquis of NORMANBY, the Home Secretary, who, deeming this affair a sufficient demonstration that the duties of the Home Department had been well and duly performed, thought his presence might be dispensed with.

Everything now proceeded as regularly as the *shelling-out* of a sinecurist's salary on quarter-day.

In due course of time Sir JAMES CLARK, Dr. LOCOCK, Dr. R. FERGUSON, and Mr. R. BLADGEN, all the doctors learned in the obituary art destined to be concerned in the introduction of Royalty into existence, arriving at Buckingham Palace, and visiting the little Queen, they all very coolly comforted her by telling her to "go-on never minding."

These sagacious instructions her Majesty obeyed to the letter, and soon afterwards presented the expectant and impatient nation with a plump and perfect Princess, which Nurse LITTY immediately snatched up, and, preceded by the gratified German lubby whose manhood now was substantially demonstrated, rushed breathless into the anechamber, and placed the bubby morsel of regality, like a cent e dish, right in the middle of the candel table.

The ravenous hurry with which this operation was performed, prevented the old dady from observing a large stand-up pouter ink stand; which, coming in contact with the nether end of infant Royalty, produced a liberal assortment of screams and squalls. Of course, various attempts were made to pacify the screaming cherub. The Archbishop of CANTERBURY proposed repeating one of his sermons, which he knew by experience to produce the most specific effects; Viscount PALMERSTON volunteered reciting his correspondence with the Chinese, and Viscount MELBOURNE offered to read a passage or two from Mrs. Norton's "Undying One," which it was well known he *always* had about him.

All these obliging offers being politely negatived, the wisdom of the Privy Councilors exhibited it self by requesting Mother LITTY to take back the new importation from *baby-land*, and when out of ear-shot, to pacify it any way most agreeable of herself. The old lady nurse immediately displayed her breeding, by dropping a respectful cusey to all round and removing the the princely squaller; and having bestowed on it a regular good dip in each bath, to cleanse it from any infection it might have caught by coming in contact with Cabinet Minister—a precaution she knew by experience to be highly necessary—she huddled on the finery made for it to somnambulist in, and deposited her diminutive charge in the "nautilus crib" manufactured expressly for its slumbers and snoring.

Mrs. LITTY then began ventilating her own lungs and getting the baby to sleep at the same time by vocalising the following exquisite *patody* in a remarkably harmonious tin-trumpet kind of voice.

"Oh, slumber, my darling."
Oh, dose off, my bantling, upon thy prime bed,
In Buckingham Palace repose thy head;
The hills and the dales that from this door we see,
They all may belong, puling infant, to thee,
If no little brother the Fates should disclose,
To cut you clean out and to put out your nose.

Oh, snore off, my bantling, the time it may come
When you, like your parent, JOHN BULL may well hum.

When a good thumping pension the Commons so free
May, noodle-like, vote, puling infant, to thee;
And then you can sing, as the sisters disclose;
"How pleasant I've led JOHNNY BULL by the nose."

Albert, having ascertained that the regal babe was fast asleep, and having done the dutiful by going on tip-toe to Vio's bed-side where he squeezed her hand and said a few civil things he very naturally began to think a little abut himself. The excitement attendant on his becoming a parent, having made him feel very dry in the mouth and somewhat peckish, he sidled up to one of the Maids of Honour and asked civilly if he might not be allowed a lump of plump cake and a jorum of caudle. This delicate request being overheard by the four men-midwives in attendance, they immediately selected a retired "sauggery," into which they shut themselves, and having turned the key that nobody should witness the mystery of the process, they proceeded to the manufacture of a huge saucupan of caudle.

The patent ingredients stood all ready, Sir JAMES CLARK took them up, and poured them into the pot, calling out to his *Æsculapian* coadjutor at this elbow, "Bob Blagden, blow up the fire." Blagden immediately caught up a pair of hand-bellows and blew away for dear life; Dr. LOCOCK and Dr. R. FERGUSON both bestirred themselves vigorously; when Sir JAMES CLARK tapping on the table with a spoon, to insure silence, commenced the following incantation, in which he was joined by the other "three black Graces," and it is but justice to all four to observe that every part was recited with equal effect:—

Sir James Clark.

Thrice hath LOCOCK's voice been heard.
Bob Blagden.

Thrice have CLARK and he conferred.
Dr. LOCOCK.

Thrice hath BLADGEN cooked his chin.
Dr. FERGUSON.

LOCOCK cries, "Begin—begin."
Sir James Clark.

Round about the saucupan go.
In the choice ingredients throw;

ALBERT'S "Pension Bill," that's bred
In his cunning German head,
For giving him of tin a lot,
Boil thou first in the caudle-pot.

Chorus, led by Sir James Clark.
Bubble, bubble, toil and trouble.

Blow, BLADGEN, blow, and caudle bubble.
Dr. LOCOCK.

Pop we in the saucupan, now,
A bit of brass from ALBERT'S brow,
An air of that young humbug's humming,
A fiddle-string used in his strumming,
With tunes of that bright lad's composing,
Enough to set a donkey dosing.

Dr. R. FERGUSON.
I'll cool it with some German blood,
Now the caudle's rich and good.

Sir James Clark.
Well done, prime caudle now we gain,
And every one shall have "a drain."

Grand chorus by all (Sir James Clark leading, by beating time with his spoon on the saucupan).
Now, there's an end of all our trouble,
Bob BLADGEN's made the caudle bubble.

While this operation was performing,
Albert has been allowed to demolish a huge mass of plum cake in the steward's room, and was wending his way up the pipe-clayed well staircase, when he was summoned by the four sons of Galen to take a swig at the caudle; the thirsty German obeyed the invitation, and having been asked how he had occupied himself while it was being manufactured, he pulled from his pocket a roll of closely written music paper, and said, "If the gentlemen would give him leaf, he would sing den von little song, vich he had made to de toon of de Vooddykker."

As all the party thought that even the noise Albert might afflict them with would be far preferable to the squalling of the high bantling, of which they were heartily tired, they consented to endure his vocality. He therefore, after taking another turn at the candle, commenced warbling the following, in very pretty broken English:—

I knew by de smoke, dat so twisted and twirled
Above dis prime Palace, dat a good roost yas near.
And I said, "if dare is a snug crib in de world,
For a poor needy Yarmen, vy dat crib is here."

So ven I was sent for, I determined to pull
Long and hard at de purse of dat old fool, JOHN BULL.

With Vio at my side, oh, how sweet 'tis to lay—
Or at Vinsor on all that's delicious to dine—
And to know I shall nibble, on each quarter day,
A fat sinecure, vich I ne'er vil resign.

Vile de people allow me to take a tough pull
At de purse of dat greatest of gables, JOHN BULL.
And soon in dis gullible land I intend
To import a great gang of my poor Yarmen fry;

Foras I have got a PRINCESS, dere can be no end
Of de cash I shall have, all de crew to supply;
So vith straved raggid Yarmen I'll cram dis land full,
Who, like leeches, vil stick to de purse of JOHN BULL.

By the time this edifying ballad was concluded, we regret to say that all the party was very nearly fuddled. The medical men were dosed copiously with soda water and brandy, to enable them to issue the bulletin, and they were then put into their own carriages, and safely deposited at their respective residences; while Albert, having wished his illustrious spouse "good night," in spite of the hiccupping with which he was afflicted, was ordered by his consort to be off to bed immediately, an imperative mandate which he obeyed without the slightest hesitation, crawling up, crestfallen, to the solitary turn-up bedstead which had been prepared expressly for his repose, in a diminutive attic at the very top of the building.

LOUIS PHILIPPE has not been satisfied with writing his own speech, he has insisted upon writing the answer to it, and the consequence is that he has produced a composition which is laughed at by all France, and actually hooted out of the Chamber of Deputies.

The whole point of this curious speech, setting aside its execrable composition, is contained in a paragraph in which he alludes to the occasion upon which France will go to war. It appears that, according to Louis Philippe, after all the blood and thunder which has been talked of in France for the last three months, and after all the singing of patriotic songs and raising of armies in the provinces and stone walls round Paris—after all this, Louis Philippe never intends to go to war until the French territory is violated. This has rather surprised the French Chamber, as well it might, and the declaration has been received in not exactly the way in which the Citizen King expected.

According to the report of the reading of the Speech after it came from the Committee, the paragraph and the sensation which it created was as follows:—

In this state of things our support, Sir, is assured to you, for an honorable peace, as well as for a just war. A peace without dignity could never be accepted either by France or by her King. An unjust war, a violent aggression, without cause or object, would not be greable either to our manners or to our ideas of civilisation and progress. Peace, then—if possible, an honourable, and certain peace, which will leave unimpaired the balance of power in Europe. Such is our first wish. But if, in the course of events, it became impossible on those conditions, if the honour of

France required it, if her violated rights, if her territory menaced... [The President was here interrupted by an explosion of murmurs from the left and left centre, and was a long time unable to obtain a hearing. Several apostrophes were addressed to him which escaped us on account of the uproar. When he had at last obtained silence, he turned towards the left, and told them that they would be at liberty to make the objections during the discussion: when M. Tascheran rose and exclaimed, "We cannot too soon protest against such language." The President having repeated the sentence, his voice was again covered with loud murmurs. He was, however, at last allowed to proceed]—"for her interests seriously compromised, rendered it imperative... speak, then, Sir, and at your voice, the French people will rise like one man, the country will submit to every sacrifice, and the national support will be assured to you."

After this little scene, the Ministers, one and all, repudiated the idea of their being the authors of such an ill-worded, obnoxious, and cowardly address, concluding such a series of despised threats, and they threw all the odium of it upon Louis Philippe. Very proper too; if he will meddle with things beyond his capacity, he ought to have the responsibility and the odium of it. He has just now by this touched the national pride, and was shall delight to see how this will work.

Meanwhile Thiers turns out to be a regular scamp. He and his old party are quarrelling like pickpockets, and Odilon Barrot has coolly told him that the way in which he has acquired his property is a fit subject for the inquiry of the correctional police. In this comfortable state the French people are just now, and we should not wonder if they were at last to agree to settle all their differences by joining altogether to kick up a general row, and have a general war.

We should like to see them at it. France is now a nuisance. There is neither peace nor war to be got with them, and they are always at some new devilry. If however it was split up into about four or five nice little republics, as it would be by a general war, we think they would become a more decent and respectable set of neighbours, which they certainly are not at present.

THE WISE MEN OF THE EAST.

The Court of Aldermen will certainly be the death of us. Surely never were there such a knot of consummate asses got together, and never did they play fool's antics with such gravity as the old fools who meet in a room at Guildhall.

These noodles have been figuring away in high feather this week. They have had three opportunities of making fools of themselves. First there was Harmer's resignation; then there was an address to the Queen upon having given birth to an "infant Princess;" and then there was a vote of thanks to the late Lord Mayor, Sir Chapman Marshall, of two thousand pounds notoriety; and in each of these cases, the worshipful Court of Aldermen did their very utmost to write themselves down asses, and they succeeded *à merveille*.

Harmer's letter frightened them as much as though a hand-grenade had been thrown in at their window. Those worshipful wise-men, Farbrother and Copeland, had the temerity to ask whether it was all right, and there could be no mistake about the matter; they seemed afraid that Harmer might play Mr. Quib with them, and like that excellent individual walk in among them in full Aldermanic existence, after he had been accounted Aldermanically dead. Attorney Brown, however, hushed these wretched doubts down, and moved that the resignation be accepted, and accepted it was in solemn silence. Now, we think in common decency these "indolent and ignorant" individuals might have had the decency to say something of regret at the retirement of a man who had been more looked up to than any one among them who had done many of them great services, and had lent at least one of them, if not more money. They might have had the common decency to acknowledge the fact that he was the most, if not the only, efficient magistrate among them, and they might have spared themselves the degradation of showing how glad they were to get rid from among them of a man whose upright conduct was a reproach to many of the rascally—we use the words of the *Times*—insolents who still linger on the bench. Tidy seem, however, to have grasped at his resignation as eagerly as Sir Chapman Marshall pocketed his first thousand pounds, and they illustrated beautifully how little friendship, delicacy, or decency exists among a crew of money-making, shopkeeping cannibals. We have a great tenderness for the follies of the West-end aristocrats, but compared with these Eastern turkoozums, the worst of the West-enders are gods. The latter, at least, have some generous feelings about them; they know what finer feelings of man's nature mean; they know the meaning of courtesy and they can act and feel as gentlemen; they do not put us in mind of a sty full of grunting gobbling swine. We can't say as much of the East-enders.

Then succeeded the address to the Queen for having given us a small habby—the first of a goodly reef of twenty, which Leigh Hunt promises us for the same quarter. This was a failure. Fifteen Aldermen could not be got together to make a Court, and the Common Council was rather indignant that the members of his order did not muster in good strong numbers upon the occasion; but a Mr. Wells considerably told him that he need not put himself out of the way on that score, for that the absence of an Alderman was rather a case for congratulation than otherwise, inasmuch as they were not only for the con-

genial qualities of ignorance and indolence; if they stayed away, they only showed their indolence, which was not nearly as great a bore as the ignorance which they manifested whenever they came.

That Mr. Wells is a very inconvenient fellow among the City jobbers. He brought a fact to light which they attempted to smother in a most impudent manner, but which nevertheless turned out to be quite true. It seems that whenever they go up with an address, these Aldermen pocket a dirty half sovereign for hackney coach hire; and the Lord Mayor—we suppose because he is understood to be a bigger man than an Alderman, and therefore obliged to be carried in two hackney coaches—gets a guinea. This was a petty peculation they attempted to deny; but Wells sticks to his point, and writes a letter to the *Times*, in which he shows up the who's business as it occurred at the marriage address. How we should have delighted to see the pot-bellied waddlers decorated with their large white bows, at the City expense, and bowing and scraping before the sniggering ladies of honour! Wells says to the Editor of the *Times*:—

"The last time the Court of Common Council went up with an address to the Crown, the Lord Mayor actually received one guinea for his coach hire (notwithstanding the City find him his gingerbread coach); twelve Aldermen (each keeping, or ought to keep, his own carriage), the puffy pance of half-a-guinea (it is only fair to say Mr. Alderman Humphrey was not one); and a like sum was given to 135 Common councilmen; and moreover, a further sum was expended to decorate their august persons with white favours, at the cost of about 50*l.*, no doubt to the great delight of the Mids of Honour and other courtly attendants. Now Sir, in my humble opinion, if the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Common-councilmen do not feel the distinguished honour of exercising this high privilege sufficient, or are too poor to do so gratuitously, it would be well for the public to consider whether they are the very proper persons to exercise the civic functions. Be this as it may, having been most discourteously treated, I hope, in fairness, you will insert this communication in your impartial (!) columns, as my just fiction."

We have some recollection that upon this occasion their worship took great offence because the Queen treated them with the ceremony of what at Court is called "rumping." We don't wonder at her doing so. If she hadn't turned her back upon them, she must have laughed in their faces, and we presume that would have been the greatest insult of the two. However, since, as the *Times* says, there are so many insolents upon the civic bench, perhaps it is necessary that they should be paid their half-guinea for their day's work.

Then it seems that the Court of Aldermen are vastly anxious to have all the Court business to themselves, and want to carry up the Common Council address, and leave the Common Councilors in the ante-chamber; while the snobs of the Common Council insist upon starting fair, and having their chance in the scramble as to which can do the most for the Queen. We believe it is customary for the Yeomen of the Guard to take off the Quakers' hats when they go up with addresses. Would it not be an excellent Court etiquette to put a City deputation into a warm bath, and sweeten them a little with Eau de Cologne before they enter the presence chamber? If we were Master of the Ceremonies, we would add a little sulphur to the bath; for there is a good sprinkling of Southmen among the Corporation, and who can tell whether they might not, at least one of them, bring their fiddle with them?

The worshipful noodles were greatly enraged with the knight of the pig-skin, because he had said in the Court of Common Council that he was ashamed of his brethren for not making a Court—he, the knight of the pig-skin, having prevented the making of a Court by walking out of it just before a thirteenth Alderman came in—for it seems that no thing can be done by any other number of Aldermen than a devil's dozen. A wiseacre named Farbrother was very indignant against the Common Council for abusing the Aldermen—or sappy—men, and he threatened to shut up their jaws altogether if they ever venture to attack such august personages again. This threat is of so curious a nature, that we must preserve it for its curiosity.

As for what had been said in the other court by the members of it with respect to the Court of Aldermen, he thought it would be judicious in those gentlemen to look a little deeper into the possible consequences of their conduct. The time might come when it would be necessary for the Court of Aldermen to sanction those discussions. (Laughter and cries of "Hear.") It was formerly the case, that before the Court of Common Council attempted to entertain a question, the Court of Aldermen had to say whether such a thing was to be permitted. (Laughter.) It would be prudent in those gentlemen, therefore, to keep their discussions within their own court, and to apply their censure and vituperation to each other. (Laughter.) If the Aldermen only have this prerogative, it is a thousand pities that they don't exercise it. There only requires that the Common Council should have an equal prerogative over the Aldermen, and that each should shut up the other's mouth, and the City would be rid of a mighty great nuisance.

Perhaps the best of all these discussions was the vote of thanks to Sir Chapman Marshall. The usual vote of thanks upon Lincoln and Calpepe; but as it was impossible to say that Marshall had exercised any hospitality, or that he had done anything but screw as much he could out of his allowance, they were rather at a loss to know what to thank him for. It was proposed, therefore, that they should thank him for his exertions in the cause of spiritual destitution, and omit the words about hospitality. Alderman Humphrey knew what "hospitality" meant, but Alderman Brown said that it "really" was not fair to say anything on that subject, and several members seemed to think that "the might be reasonable objection to that word."